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At mihi plaudo  
ipse domi, simul ac numismata contempler in ara.

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WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN,  
OF THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

LYMAN H. LOW,  
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EDITORS.

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J. A. STANGARDT, 2 DESSAUERSTRASSE, BERLIN, S. W., GERMANY.

ROGER BROS., 1 OPERNRING, VIENNA, AUSTRIA.

All Communications to be addressed to W. T. R. MARVIN, 73 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

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## BRITOMARTIS,

THE SO-CALLED EUROPA ON THE PLANE TREE OF GORTYNA.

A MONOGRAPH ON CERTAIN CRETAN COINS, BY M. SVORONOS.

[Translated from the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*.<sup>1</sup>]

**T**HERE are few devices on ancient coins which have attracted so much attention from archaeologists and students of mythology as that of the so-called Europa upon a plane-tree, the type of the beautiful didrachm of Gortyna, a city of Crete. Scholars of the highest rank have devoted much time to the study of its meaning, and have written many essays on the subject. They have all reached the same conclusion, namely, that the goddess upon the tree represents Europa in her amour with Zeus. Having had occasion, in a work on the "Numismatics of Ancient Crete," to study all the coins bearing this type, I have become convinced that the explanation that the female is Europa, so generally given, is entirely wrong. I have stated this opinion in the first part of my work, published in 1890, and promised to give my reasons later. This I now

IN the last number of our valued contemporary, the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, we find an article by M. Jean N. Svoronos, Director of the National Numismatic Museum at Athens, on the types of certain coins of Crete, which he illustrates by phototypes from original pieces. The Cretan coins are in many respects peculiarly interesting; and the question as to what goddess is represented on those of Gortyna, though frequently discussed, has never before received a satisfactory solution. In this memoir M. Svoronos discusses it with eminent ability; he completely demolishes the theory that the goddess is Europa, and in our opinion so satisfactorily establishes his own theory that she is Britomartis, that we have felt we could do no better service to the lovers of ancient coins than to translate it for our pages. At the same time we shall but voice the gratitude of students of these beautiful types when we express our appreciation of the obligations we and they are under to the editors of the *Revue*, — Messrs. le Vicomte B. de Jongh, G. Cumont, and Alphonse de Witte, — for the service they have done the Numismatic fraternity, in giving them so interesting and scholarly a paper from a gentleman so widely known as the leading authority on Cretan coins. The first portion, which we print in this number, gives the reasons which have convinced Svoronos that the goddess is not Europa; in our next issue we shall give the arguments by which he shows that the figure is the nymph Britomartis. — EDS.

proceed to do, in response to the invitation of many numismatists, since as yet it has been impossible to complete my work on the Cretan coins.

The myth of the carrying away of Europa by Zeus is well known. The god having seen and loved the beautiful Europa, daughter of Phoenix, or of the Phenician King Agenor, assumed the form of a bull of extreme beauty, and approaching the maiden as she was playing with her companions by the sea, won her confidence, so that she seated herself on his back; he at once plunged into the sea and carried her to Crete, where she became by Zeus the mother of Minos, Rhadamanthos and Sarpedon. The story has often been told in poetry and art, and on many ancient coins. Of the coins there are three classes:—

(1) The archaic didrachms struck about the end of the fifth century B. C., at Phaestos, which represent the divine bull pleasantly accosting Europa as she is seated on a rock, who caresses him. This is exactly the scene described by the Poet Moschus in verses 89–99 of his “Europa,” and by Lucian, in his Dialogue between Zephyrus and Notus. The same type may be, though with less probability, an allusion to Pasiphae, mother of the Minotaur.

(2) Didrachms of the same city of Phaestos, and especially of the city of Gortyna, struck in large numbers from the beginning to the close of the same century, representing the bull gently bearing Europa on his back towards the sea, or again hurriedly crossing the sea, shown by a dolphin placed beneath the bull.

(3) Drachms and bronze coins of Gortyna, and bronzes of Gnosus, of the third and second centuries B. C., as well as the Large and Middle Bronze struck under Trajan by the United Cretans, which represent the same type, with the difference that the *peplos* or mantle of Europa is filled with the wind, so that it floats above and around her, forming as it were a sail, just as described by Moschus in the passage already cited:—

Κολπῶδι δ' ἀνέμοισι πέπλος θαυὺς Εὐροπείης  
ἴστίον οἶδ' τε νηός. . . .

“The broad mantle of Europa was swollen by the breezes like the sail of a ship.”

On this type a circle of rays is frequently found, the meaning of which may be easily understood from the explanation of the myth as generally accepted.<sup>1</sup> Europa, daughter of Telephaessa, beloved by Zeus, and finally the wife of Asterion, King of Crete, is the character symbolized in the various myths of Selene, Antiope, Io, Callisto, etc., and a personification of the moon; the story which describes her as being borne away, is a solar myth. Europa, the moon, is carried off in the morning by the sun, typified by the bull, and she appears again in the heavens in the evening, where he seems

<sup>1</sup> J. A. Hild, in Saglio, *Dictionnaire des Antiquités, Europa*.



to have borne her, thus having caused her [as it seemed to the islanders of Crete] to pass over the waves of the sea.

But there is another important series which in point of time comes between the second and third classes just described, and which is rich in didrachms, drachms, and bronze coins of Gortyna, belonging to the fourth century B. C., and on this I shall comment in this paper. That which characterizes all these types<sup>1</sup> is the tree on which the goddess is seated; but there are important differences on the pieces. Briefly they are:—

(A) A young woman—goddess or mortal—seated, as if concealing herself, in the branches of a large tree, resting her head on her hand in an attitude of sadness and reflection, while with her other hand she grasps a branch. Sometimes, though rarely, she grasps with both hands the branches above her, or those beside her; or again, leaning her head on one hand, she allows the other to fall upon her lap.

(B) Near the seated woman, on one of the branches of the tree, appears an eagle, whom it would seem the goddess has not discovered, as she remains in the same position.

(C) The eagle on the tree is replaced by an eagle's head, which is seen beneath the goddess, as if attached to the trunk of the tree.

(D) The eagle with wings displayed, forms with the goddess a *symplegma* similar to that of the well known group of Leda and the swan. The astonished goddess, while holding the bird with one hand, seeks with the other to cover with her *peplos* the upper portion of her body, which is nude.

(E) Below the group just described one sometimes sees the head of a bull, which like that of the eagle in Class C, appears to be fastened to the tree.

(F) The eagle has returned, to perch again upon the bough at the same place as in Class B, but now he does not seem to have just arrived; he is on the point of leaving. Before his departure he turns his head to take a final glance at the goddess, who, in turn, while gazing at the royal bird, adjusts her mantle in the manner in which it was worn by matrons and married women.

(G) The eagle has left the goddess, who continues to gaze in the direction in which he has taken his flight, while still arranging her mantle in the manner just described.

(H) Finally, the goddess, now the spouse of the eagle-god, is represented in all her glory, and as if she should be adored by mortals as she had been beloved by Zeus. She is seated among the branches of a tree which is just putting forth its tender leaves; her left hand holds a sceptre surmounted by a bird, which in ancient times was the symbol borne by kings and queens,

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Svoronos, in his paper, gives engravings of fifteen of the most important of these coins; illustrations of all the others—sixty-six in number—will be found in

Plates XIII, XIV, and XV, of his *Numismatique de la Crète ancienne*.—EDS.

whether divine or mortal.<sup>1</sup> At the same time, and with the same hand, she lifts her mantle in the matronly manner, and with her right hand she holds at her side the eagle of her amour. Her head is adorned with a crown identical in form with that worn by Hera, the wife of the King of the gods.

Thus, in the *scenic* succession in which I believe they should be arranged, I have placed the various types which certainly belong to the same myth of a single goddess. *Chronologically*, the succession would probably vary slightly. Hence in my work on Cretan Numismatics I have arranged them differently; but this by no means changes the mythologic explanation, for the story is the same—the amours of the eagle-god with the goddess, represented on the coins at different moments of the story, by different engravers of the dies.

As I have already said, the explanation of these types is one of the most difficult problems of Cretan Numismatics and archaeology. Earlier numismatic writers, as for instance Mionnet, Ramus, Lawy, and others,<sup>2</sup> have given merely a general description of these various types, calling the personage figured a goddess, a nymph, a young girl, or a mortal woman. But many more,<sup>3</sup> such as Sestini, Eckhel, Head, R. Stuart-Poole, Helbig, Lenormant, have advanced, sustained, or accepted the explanation that the device represents a divine marriage (*ἱερός γάμος*),—that is, the marriage of Zeus with Europa, on or under the celebrated plane tree of Gortyna. This explanation, however, is based solely on certain passages in ancient writers, viz:—

1. Theophrastus, (*History of Plants*, I: 15, 9) says: "There is one kind of a tree which has a different nature from others, being always in leaf. . . . In Crete, so it is said, there is a certain plane tree in the neighborhood of Gortyna, near a fountain, which never sheds its leaves (*οὐ φυλλοβολεῖ*), and the myth is told that under (*ὑπὸ*, codd. *ἐπὶ*, i. e. *on*) this tree Zeus wedded Europa; but all the others near there cast their leaves."

2. Pliny (*Natural History*, XII: 11) says: "There is at Gortyna in the island of Crete, a single plane tree near a fountain, noted in the works of authors both in Greek and Latin, as never casting its leaves, and at once the fabulous tale was added by the Greeks concerning it, that beneath it Jupiter wedded Europa."

3. Varro (*Treatise on Husbandry*, [*Re Rustica*], I: 7, 6) says: "It is related that at Gortyna, on the island of Crete, there is a plane tree which does not shed its leaves in winter."

As the reader will readily see, all these passages give us nothing more than the statement that there was at Gortyna a famous plane tree, *on* or *under* which Zeus consummated his "divine marriage" with Europa. But that the female just brought to Crete by the divine bull is escaping from him and

<sup>1</sup> See Aristophanes, *Birds*, v. 510:—

Ἐπὶ τῶν σκήπτρων ἐκάθητ' ὄρνις . . .

"On the sceptres a bird was seated."

<sup>2</sup> Svoronos cites passages from all the above, fully substantiating his position.—Eds.

<sup>3</sup> The writer cites names and gives references to eighteen in all.—Eds.

hiding herself in a tree, and that Zeus, to accomplish his purpose, changes his form anew and *into another animal* than a bull, — all this is merely a theory of the learned writers cited above. It is true this theory would be quite probable, if Zeus had originally consummated his marriage with Europa *upon* the plane tree, (as one of the manuscripts of Theophrastus has it,) and not *under* it, as the passage in Pliny gives it; for then it would have been necessary not only that he should have abandoned his form as a bull, but should also have changed himself into a bird; or again, this explanation might also be plausible if we could accept the theory of Overbeck,<sup>1</sup> that the fact that on one of the varieties of this type mentioned (see E), the bull's head which appears below the young girl, is designed to remind one that by the device which the coin bears it is intended to suggest not only what is actually represented, but what ought to have been shown (!) — that is to say, 'Zeus accomplishing his amour with Europa under the form of a bull,' according to the legend preserved only by Clement (Homilies, V: 13), *Ζεὺς Εὐρώπῃ διὰ ταύρου συνῆλθεν*. "Zeus wedded Europa under the form of a bull."

But all these learned arguments and researches simply afford another instance showing that the explanations offered have nothing to corroborate them but the ancient monetary types themselves which they *seek to explain*, and that these explanations are of such a nature that they cannot remove serious doubts from the minds of those who have carefully studied the subject. Thus we see that M. Froehner, the learned archaeologist of Paris, having studied the matter, cannot accept the theory that the goddess is Europa.<sup>2</sup> He says: —

This type has put all interpreters on the rack . . . Numismatists have always seen in this type the carrying away of Europa by Zeus transformed into a bull; but not being able to explain the presence of the eagle, some numismatists (Panofka, Ch. Lenormant, Wieseler, etc.) have fancied it was a mingling of the various traditions concerning Europa, Aegina and Pasiphae. But after mature reflection, I have been unable to accept either of their hypotheses. Briefly, if the coins represent one of the favorites of Jupiter, one finds it difficult to understand why the damsel should have seated herself on the branches of a tree to receive her lover. The plane tree of Gortyna had a wide renown throughout the ancient world; planted near a fountain, it never lost its foliage, and it was due to this quality that the Greeks entwined about it their religious creeds. The female seated upon the branches is therefore much more probably the tree-nymph; she is in the position so frequently used in frescoes and bas-reliefs, to represent the divinities of places, such as those of fields and meadows, of mountains and cliffs, and of the sea-shore, and other similar personifications.

Without accepting the explanation of M. Froehner, we entirely agree with him in his doubts; and in giving below our reasons for these doubts, we shall add some further considerations, not hitherto suggested, which we

<sup>1</sup> *Kunstmythologie*, I, p. 448. See also Jahn, *Die Entführung der Europa*, pp. 25, et seq.

<sup>2</sup> *Annuaire de la Société franç. de numism. et d'arch.*, Vol. III, [1868] p. 31, no. 6.

believe will be sufficient to completely dispose of the explanations which have until now been generally accepted.

(A) The tree figured on the coins is *not a plane tree*! In the first place, the leaves on the poorest coins shown in our plate,<sup>1</sup> as well as on all the others, will enable everyone who knows anything about the trees of Greece, easily to see that it is not a plane tree, but clearly an oak. Imhoof-Blumer in his *Thier und Plantztypen* (p. 63, 40), has recognized this fact; in speaking of the pieces first illustrated in the plate, he says: "The tree seems to me much more like an oak-tree than a plane." Again, Gardner (*Types*, p. 166) thinks that it resembles an oak, and M. Miliarakis, Professor of Botany in the University of Athens, who has examined the coins at my request, agrees entirely with my opinion.<sup>2</sup> And finally, while the plane tree of Gortyna derived its renown from the characteristic said to distinguish it, that it never lost its foliage, as stated by the authors cited above — Theophrastus, Pliny, and Varro — one sees on some of these coins just the opposite; that is, a tree completely deprived of its foliage, with its branches bare and leafless.

(B) The type is not, as all savants have believed, so peculiar to Gortyna that we must seek there for its explanation, and see only the sacred tree of that city. We have found it on the didrachms of Tisyros, another city of Crete, which was distant from Gortyna, of which more hereafter. Pliny, in speaking of the plane tree of Gortyna, adds, after the passage cited above, that as "mankind are ever interested in new things, the Cretans planted on their island scions from this famous tree; but the new plane trees which grew from these did not preserve the qualities of that from which they sprang; for, like common plane trees, they lost their foliage in the winter, and their chief value lay in the shade they afforded from the sun." How then shall we explain the presence of this same plane tree on the coins of a city so distant from (*si éloignée*)<sup>3</sup> Gortyna?<sup>4</sup>

(C) There is not a single legend that Zeus, having brought Europa to Crete, laid aside the form of the bull which he had taken, to assume that of a *bird*, in order to obtain his desire. On the contrary, the only authors who mention the act itself, tell us that he resumed his human form on his arrival; thus Moschus,<sup>5</sup> (verse 163 *et seq.*) and Lucian, who says (*loc. cit.*) that "when he

<sup>1</sup> The plate is that given in the *Revue*. — EDS.

<sup>2</sup> Svoronos also invites comparison with the Epirote money, which bears the celebrated type of the oak of Dodona (Kenner, *Die Münzsammlung St.-Florians*, Pl. II, 1), and the beautiful oaken crowns on the Macedonian didrachms (Imhoof-Blumer, *l. c.*, Pl. IX, 6). — EDS.

<sup>3</sup> Svoronos elsewhere says that the geographical situation of Tisyros is not certainly known; it is mentioned only in the *Scholias* on Theocritus III, 2 (Ahrens' edit.), and on its coins; but he gives reasons for thinking it was near Mt. Dicte: we therefore render the expression as in the text, though it might perhaps be translated "alienated from" or "hostile to," in allusion to the well known rivalries of the Cretan cities. — EDS.

<sup>4</sup> Svoronos mentions that this type has also, but erroneously, been attributed to Myrina, in Crete. — EDS.

<sup>5</sup> The passage is quoted by Svoronos as follows: —

.. Ζεὺς δὲ πάλιν σφέτερον ἀνελάζετο μορφήν,  
 λῦσε δὲ οἱ μίτρην, καὶ οἱ λέχος ἔντυον ἄραι  
 ἣ δὲ πάρος κοῦρη Ζηνὸς γένετ' αὐτίκα νύμφη.

"And then Zeus resumed his own form, and loosened her girdle, and the Hours prepared her nuptial couch, and she, who was till now a [mortal] maiden, presently became the bride of Zeus." It is, however, interesting to note that in place of *σφέτερον* (his own) as printed in the text followed by Svoronos, C. H. Weise gives in his recent edition of Moschus (Leipsic, 1890), *ἐτέρον* i. e., another. — EDS.



gained the island<sup>1</sup> he laid aside his form of a bull." Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐπέβη τῇ νήσῳ ὁ μὲν ταῦρος οὐδέ τι ἐφαίνετο· ἐπιλαβόμενος δὲ τῆς χειρὸς ὁ Ζεὺς ἀπῆγε τὴν Εὐρώπην ἐς τὸ Δικταῖον ἄντρον, ἐρουθριώσαν καὶ χάτω ὁρῶσαν, ἠπίστατο γὰρ ἦδη, ἐφ' ὅτῳ ἄγοιτο. See also Clement.

(D) The text of Pliny, in which we find the word *sub*, indicates that in the passage quoted from Theophrastus it is necessary to read *ὅτῳ under*, and not *ἐπὶ upon*, a point which has already been noticed by scholars.<sup>2</sup> But further, if Zeus, according to the Gortynian legend, gained his desire under the plane tree, his new metamorphosis into a bird was unnecessary. Hence the coin-types which present the youthful goddess and her lover *on* the tree cannot refer to Europa.

(E) Again, the coins bearing the device of a goddess seated on a tree are not so rare — whether Gortynian or Cretan — as to force the conclusion that this goddess must necessarily be Europa, and the tree the plane of Gortyna. Quite the contrary is the case. The money of no other country of antiquity presents so many instances of various deities, seated, or standing, on, beneath, or beside different trees, as do the coins of ancient Crete. We are able indeed to say that this fact is *the chief characteristic* of Cretan numismatics. Thus, for this very Gortyna we have a coin bearing on its obverse the Pythian Apollo seated upon a large laurel tree, and on the reverse another god or goddess seated on a tree; on one of Phaestos we find Zeus Dictæus seated on a tree identical with that on the pieces of Gortyna and Tisyros under discussion; those of Chersonesus have Apollo seated on a large laurel, exactly as on the Gortynian; those of Priansus, Hygieia enthroned beneath a palm tree; of Eleutherna, Apollo Styrcites hunting in a thicket of the styrax shrubs, from one of which he cuts branches to make his arrows; Aptera has Ares (or the hero Apteras) beside a young olive; those of Tylissos, Apollo, who, while hunting the wild goats of the island, stands before a bush — probably the dittany [a plant common on Mount Dicte, where Zeus was brought up], or else between two large branches or trees of laurel; and again, Phaestos has coins with Herakles resting or standing beside the trees of the Hesperides.

Scholars have not yet been able to give a reason for this characteristic of Cretan coins; but Mr. Percy Gardner, in writing on the subject,<sup>3</sup> says that the reason must be a religious one, and that we shall err, if we fail to see in all these trees examples of the love which the Cretan artists had for naturalness and for the picturesque; in this remark he has given us, I think, the truth.

<sup>1</sup> "When he reached the island, he appeared a bull no longer; and Zeus taking her hand led Europa to the Dictæan grot, blushing and with downcast eyes; for she understood now why she had been carried away." Neither Moschus nor the scoffing Lucian mention the plane tree.— Eds.

<sup>2</sup> Hemsterhuis, on Lucian, i, p. 336.

<sup>3</sup> Types of Greek Coins, p. 164; and Wroth, Num. Chron., 1884, p. 9, says: "Those trees which he so often introduces are not inserted primarily as ornamental accessories, but integral parts of the type, to give an outward expression to a religious belief."

In brief, we believe that the presence of these trees on the Cretan coins can be explained thus: It is well known that, in the most ancient times of which we have any knowledge, trees were not only the objects of worship themselves, but were the sole temples of the gods. On them were placed, from the very first, the images set up for popular worship, and this custom long continued. Again we know that the Couretes, the prehistoric ancestors of the Cretans, a people essentially religious in their character, the first to introduce that religious faith which in Crete preceded the Doric, and who were said themselves to have been the descendants of trees (*δενδροφυεῖς*), inhabited, at a time when all structures, whether houses or temples, were unknown, mountain forests and places which afforded a natural shelter, that is to say, trees and grottoes. Diodorus expressly states (V: 657), *Κατοικεῖν δ' αὐτοὺς (μυθολογοῦσι) τῶν ὄρων τοὺς συνδένδρους καὶ φαραγγώδεις τόπους καὶ τὸ σύνολον ἔχοντας, σκέπην καὶ ὑπόδυσιν φυσικὴν, διὰ τὸ μήπω κατασκευὰς οἰκῶν ἐδρῆσθαι*. "They inhabited, so tradition tells us, the mountain forests and ravines; and in general, places having natural shelter and protection, as they had not yet learned the construction of houses." Consequently the images of their gods were erected and worshipped in the natural grottoes of the mountains, or in trees. It is for this reason, we believe, that in Crete, from the very first, the central point of the most ancient cult of Zeus was the grottoes of Mount Dicte and Ida (the latter had before its entrance a grove consecrated to Zeus), and that later, in historic times, the Cretans took up the custom of placing upon their coins the figures of the gods, seated on, under, or beside the sacred trees which, as we know in the case of the Gortynian plane, played so important a part in the mythology of the Island.

It is well to remark here that of all ancient coins, the only ones which resemble Cretan money in this respect are those of certain cities in Lycia and Cilicia; among these are pieces representing Dionysus seated on a vine (Gardner, *Types*, Pl. X, 35); Athene beneath an olive (*ibid.*, X, 33); one with an archaic image of Artemis on a tree, which she is protecting against wood-cutters, to which I shall refer later, etc. Mr. Gardner, the first who has observed this resemblance, says that the reason these Asiatic coins are so wonderfully like those of Crete, is an enigma. In his *Types* (p. 172) he remarks: —

As to the reason of these resemblances we are in the dark; something may be set down to the character of semi-barbarism (?) which attaches to both series, but this is itself not a sufficient explanation, and we must await one more probable.

We believe that if one will study the history and religion of this Island, he will see that the fact is explained by the Cretan cult, which the numerous Cretan colonies, from the time of Minos, carried with them into those parts of Asia.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Hoeck, *Kreta*, II: pp. 215 *et seq.*

(F) There are some coins of Gortyna which bear on their obverse Europa on the bull, and on their reverse the type of the goddess in the tree, showing that the latter cannot be Europa; for it would be a new thing in Cretan numismatics to find *the same deity* on both sides of the same coin, and under two different forms.<sup>1</sup> This fact, however, is well known to scholars; Gardner, erroneously supposing that he finds Apollo on both sides of one of the pieces I engrave, remarks with astonishment, "Strange to say, they are obverse and reverse of a single coin!"

(G) The fact that all the pieces under consideration have a bull on the reverse, has been regarded by all savants as a proof that the goddess represents Europa — for they regarded the bull as that of the myth. This we do not believe to be the case, and it gives us no aid in solving the question; for the same Cretan bull is found on the reverse of other contemporaneous pieces which bear on their obverses types of Apollo, Demeter, Talos, Herakles, Zeus Dictaeus or Velchanos, etc.<sup>2</sup> And finally, the types on both sides of the Cretan coins do not invariably have a mythologic connection.

This brings us to the question, "Who then is our goddess on the plane tree, if she is not Europa?" The consideration of this portion of our subject must be deferred to the next issue of the *Journal*.

[To be continued].

### SWISS MEDAL OF TOLSTOI.

A MEDAL of Count Leo Tolstoi, which has just been struck at Geneva, by the Usine Généroise de Degroississage d'Or, promises to take a high place in contemporary art, as much from its excellent qualities as from the few copies which it is proposed to issue. M. Georges Hantz, Directeur du Musée des Arts Decoratifs, the medallist to whom the work has been entrusted, has presented a full-face bust of the Russian novelist, whose powerful head and strongly marked features have been admirably seized by the artist and successfully portrayed, dressed in his peasant costume. The reverse of the medal is of almost Spartan simplicity, for it records only a few of the most important of Tolstoi's writings; but the designer may have thought, and with good reason, that any allegorical design ran the risk of either being commonplace or inappropriate.

<sup>1</sup> Svoronos mentions that the only exceptions to this rule are those cases where the obverse bears the *head* of a deity, and not the whole type, while the reverse occasionally has the *entire figure* of the same deity; as for instance, the pieces of Eleutherna (see *Num. de la Crète anc.*, Pl. XII, 1-5). To this we may add that the custom does not seem to have been confined to Crete, for among the rare Greek coins recently added to the collection in the British Museum, described in the last number of the *Numismatic Chronicle* (1894, Part I, pp.

13, 14), we find, under No. 14, a drachm of Myrina (Aeolis), which has a laurel-crowned *head* of Apollo on the obverse, and a *standing figure* of the same god with accessories, in a laurel wreath on the reverse; and a rare gold stater (No. 15) of Ephesus (Ionia), with the *bust* of Artemis on the obverse, and a statue of Ephesian Artemis with fillets hanging from each hand, etc., on the reverse. — EDS.

<sup>2</sup> See the Plates in *Num. de la Crète ancienne*.

## A SUPPLEMENT TO THE SKETCH OF THE COINAGE

OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTIONARY GENERAL

JOSE MARIA MORELOS.

IN the preparation of my paper on the Coinage of Morelos, read before the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York in 1886, no thought was entertained of its being put in type. I was afterwards induced by friends in the science to illustrate and publish it, and it appeared in the July number, 1886, of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, from which I had 300 copies reprinted and distributed among collectors here and in Europe. Its arrangement was not well adapted for ready reference or recognition of types and varieties. Nevertheless, I have seen that its publication has worked some good results. I have recorded since 1886 some new types and marked varieties, without attempting to note the many minutely varying. To have drawn together all of this latter class which have passed through my hands, would have been a long and tedious undertaking, with little assurance that I could have secured all.

Dr. Nicolas Leon, of the City of Mexico, has kindly expressed the desire to publish my brochure in Spanish, and I promised to give him a supplement of what I had acquired on the subject, to be included in his edition. I have rather reluctantly followed the same method of arrangement and descriptions, that uniformity may be preserved. The closing number refers to size in millimetres.

## 1811.

1. 8 Reales. *Copper*. Type of IV without punctuation; SUD and feathered bowstring. From dies. I have seen but a single specimen. 35.

## 1812.

2. 2 Reales. *Silver*. Type of XV. Large monogram, long bow, straight string. Heavy lines of milling around border, distant from edge. 23½.\*

3. 8 Reales. *Copper*. Type of XI. Counterstamped with monogram of Morelos; without period after date or SUD. 37.

4. 8 Reales. *Copper*. Similar to XI. The dots stand in high relief. · 8 R · | . 1812. Counterstamped at monogram and at date. 37.

5. 2 Reales. *Copper*. Similar to XV. Long bow, resembling a pair of wings; dot on each side of arrow. 23.

6. 2 Reales. *Copper*. General type, with an eye above the monogram; value and date small. Long, low bow; bottom of arrow (without feathers) shows below bowstring. Fine, broad milling. 25.

7. 1 Real. *Copper*. Similar to XVIII. Larger bow and letters, straight bowstring. Large pointed milling; obverse shows 31 points. 21.

8. 1 Real. *Copper*. Similar to XVIII. Long, low bow; dot on each side of arrow. 17.



9.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Real. *Copper*.  $\bar{M}$  between monogram and date. Reverse, usual type. 14.

10.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Real. *Copper*. A similar piece to preceding, with M instead of  $\bar{M}$ . 15.

1813.

11.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Real. *Gold*. Similar type to Supplement No. 9; rather better work; small, well-shaped bow. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ .\*

12.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Real. *Silver*. From same dies as last. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ .\*

13. 2 Reales. *Silver*. Type of XXX. Small monogram, round top 3, short bow, curved string, broad, coarse milling. 24.\*

14. 2 Reales. *Copper*. Type of Supplement No. 5. Monogram large, value and date small, square top 3. Bow, resembling wings; arrow between dots; period before and after SUD. 23.

15. 1 Real. *Copper*. Type of XVIII. Letters and figures large; round top 3; milled borders. 18.

1814.

16. 1 Real. *Silver*. 1814 | Monogram of Morelos. Reverse, V · I · R · Wreath around borders, less than one half of which shows, planchet being too small. I interpret the v to be for *valor* (value). 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ .\*

17. 8 Reales. *Copper*. Type of XXV. 35.



18. 8 Reales. *Copper*. Usual type; large monogram. Reverse, square top bow, SUD | O · X · A · milled borders. There seems little doubt that the letters are an abbreviation of Oaxaca, notwithstanding the punctuations. In the collection of Mr. Benjamin Betts, and I do not know of a duplicate. 36.

Those marked with a star \* were in the Collection of the late Prbto. Agustin Fischer, and I have never met with duplicates of them.

LYMAN HAYNES LOW.

18 East 23d Street, New York.

June 1, 1894.

## THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVIII, p. 86.]

An additional British-American medical token has recently come to my knowledge, which I will describe before proceeding with the British Medals.

### I. CANADA.

#### F. *Pharmacists' tokens.*

734. *Obverse.* BAUME RHUMAL | THE GREAT | (scroll) | FRENCH | COUGH SPECIFIC | PATENTED IN FRANCE IN 1891 | L. R. BARIDON | PROPRIETOR | (scroll) | MONTREAL, QUE.

*Reverse.* Within beaded circle: PATENTE | AU CANADA (scroll) | EN 1891. Inscription: SI VOUS TOUSSEZ PRENEZ LE | BAUME RHUMAL 18. 27 mm. Edges beaded. Breton, *Coins and Tokens relating to Canada*, 1894, p. 96, No. 664, fig.

The British personal medals are now resumed.

Dr. William Hunter (1718-1783), of London.

735. *Obverse.* Bust to left, in cap and robe. At sides (Edward) BURCH. (R. A.)-FEC. Inscription: GVL · HVNTER · ANATOMICVS ·

*Reverse.* A two-handled vase, bearing representation of an anatomical demonstration. At sides of its stem 17-74 Legend: OLIM · MEMINISSE · JVVABIT · Bronze, lead bronzed, iron, tin. 51. 80 mm. Renauldin, p. 544; Rudolphi, p. 79, No. 329; Kluyskens, II, p. 53; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 46; Duisburg, p. 224, DXCVI; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 66, No. 764; Durand, p. 92, No. 2; Cochran-Patrick, p. 109, No. 29, pl. XXI, fig. 1a; *Ibid.*, *Num. Chronicle*, N. S., XX, 1880, p. 260; Grueber, *ibid.*, 1892, part IV, p. 316, pl. XVIII, No. 12.

In my collection.

736. As preceding, but without date on reverse. Bell metal. 51. 80 mm. Durand, p. 92, No. 2, pl. VI, fig. 4.

In the collection of Dr. F. P. Weber of London.

737. *Obverse.* Bust, to left, in wig. No inscription.

*Reverse.* Blank. Silver, electrotype. 24. 37 mm. (Struck in 1783.) Cochran-Patrick, p. 109, No. 30, pl. XXI, fig. 2; Wroth, *Num. Chronicle*, 3d Ser., 1886, p. 302; Grueber, *ibid.*, 1892, part IV, p. 316.

In the British Museum.

738. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Below shoulder: N. MACPHAIL SC. Inscription; GULIELMUS HUNTER MDCCXVIII · MDCCLXXXIII.

*Reverse.* As those of Dr. Joseph Black, No. 606, Wm. Cullen, No. 628, and No. 728 of Dr. John Hunter. Silver, bronze. 44. 70 mm. Cochran-Patrick, p. 153, No. 11; Cat. of medals of Royal Society, No. 39.

Prize medal of University of Glasgow.

Dr. John Ingenhousz (1730-1799), of London.

739. *Obverse.* Bust, in high relief. Inscription; J. INGENHOUSZ. CONS. ET ARCHIAT. CAES.

*Reverse.* Blank. Lead. Duisburg, p. 183, CCCCXIII; Storer, *Sanitarian*, Feb., 1889, No. 907.

740. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Inscription: J. INGENHOUSZ. CONS. AUL. ET ARCHIAT. CAES. REG. SOC. LOND. ETC. SOCIUS. 1779.

*Reverse*. Blank. Bronze. 57. 90 mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 62; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 102, No. 46; Duisburg, p. 183, note; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Feb., 1889, No. 908.

A medal was struck upon the inoculation of the Crown Princes of Austria, with small-pox, in 1768 by Dr. Ingenhousz, upon which, however, his name does not appear. It will be hereafter described under Austria.

Dr. John Inglis (1663-1740), of Lewisham.

741. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Upon shoulder, M. S. (Massimiliano Soldani.) Inscription: IOANNES INGLIS M. D. Beneath, MDCCIII.

*Reverse*. Salus and Minerva grasping hands. Legend: REDDUNT. ALTERNAM. VICEM. Bronze. 64. 100 mm. Rudolphi, p. 83, No. 344; Kluyskens, II, p. 62; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 40; Duisburg, p. 219, DLXXXIII; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 65, No. 741; Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, II, p. 250, No. 41.

Dr. Inglis was Fellow of the Royal Society and Assistant Master and Marshal of the Ceremonies in the reigns of Queen Anne and Kings George I and II. His date of birth has been hitherto unrecognized, but Mr. Herbert C. Kirby of Eydon, Lewisham Park, has kindly ascertained it from the records of the Parish Church of St. Mary, Lewisham, and sent it to me through Mr. Arthur H. Lyell of London.

Dr. Arthur Jacob (1789-1874), of Dublin.

742. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Beneath: W WOODHOUSE F Inscription behind head and facing outwards: JACOB

*Reverse*. Within laurel wreath, tied by ribbon: IN | COMMEMORATION | OF | EMINENT SERVICES | RENDERED TO | SCIENCE | AND | THE MEDICAL PROFESSION | IN IRELAND | ——— | 1860. Inscription: ARTHUR JACOB. M.D. F.R.C.S. | . PROF. OF ANAT. & PHYS. ROY. COLL. OF SURG. IN IRELAND. Bronze. 41. 64 mm. Frazer, *loc. cit.*, VIII, p. 191; Cameron, Hist. of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, 1886, p. 392.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own, through the kindness of Dr. J's distinguished son, Dr. A. H. Jacob, of Dublin.

743. *Obverse*. As preceding, but without inscription.

*Reverse*. Blank. Bronze. 41. 64 mm.

I have its description from Dr. Wm. Frazer, of Dublin.

Dr. Fife Jamieson (1854-1882), of Aberdeen.

744. *Obverse*. Arms of the University. Upon a scroll below: INITIUM SAPIENTIE TIMOR DOMINI

*Reverse*. THE | FIFE JAMIESON | MEMORIAL MEDAL | INSTITUTED 1882 | FOR DISTINCTION IN THE | ANATOMY CLASS | UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN | GAINED BY | | SESSION --- Gold. 29. 45 mm.

I have the description from Mr. P. J. Anderson of the University, Hon. Treasurer of the Committee that founded this memorial medal.

Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai (1783-1859), of Bombay.

745. *Obverse*. Bust, to left, with pendant medallion of the Queen, and high oriental cap. Upon truncation: B. WYON. Inscription: SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY BAR<sup>T</sup> 1857

*Reverse*. Arms; a shield, with peacock, helmet, hand, bees, sun, mountains, etc. Legend: INDUSTRY AND LIBERALITY. Inscription: GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE | PRIZE MEDAL. Bronze. 32. 51 mm.

In my collection.

Besides the above endowment, Sir J. J. founded a hospital connected with the College, and for this received a medal, with bust of Victoria, set in diamonds, from the British Government in 1843.

Rev. Richard Wm. Jelf ( ), of London. Late Principal of King's College.

746. *Obverse.* Bust. Inscription: IN HON: RIC: GUL: JELF S.T.P. | AMICI COL-  
LEGAE DISCIPULI.

*Reverse.* Arms of King's College. Bronze.

I owe the description of this as medical, to Dr. Sir W. O. Priestley, of London.

Dr. Edward Jenner (1749-1823), of Berkeley, Gloucestershire.

747. *Obverse.* Apollo presents a sailor who has been preserved by vaccination, to Britannia, who holds a civic crown bearing JENNER. Legend: ALBA NAUTIS STELLA REFULSIT · 1801.

*Reverse.* An anchor. Above: GEORGIO TERTIO REGE. Below: SPENCER DUCÉ (Viscount Althorp, First Lord of the Admiralty, and subsequently Earl Spencer.) Gold. Schlichtegroll, *Annalen der gesammten Numismatik*, I, p. 156; Rudolphi, p. 81, No. 338; Kluyskens, II, p. 68, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Numismatique Jennérienne, No. 1; Duisburg, p. 230, DCIX, 1; Pfeiffer and Ruland, p. 139, No. 385; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 926.

Presented to Jenner by the Surgeons of the British Navy. Its locality is now unknown.

748. *Obverse.* DON. SOC. MED. LONDON. ANNO SALUT. 1773. INSTITUT. E. JENNER M.-D. SOCIO SUO EXIMIO OB VACCINATIONEM EXPLORATAM

*Reverse.* Apparently blank. Gold. Biographie Médicale, V, p. 574; Rudolphi, p. 81, No. 339; Kluyskens, II, p. 68, No. 2; *Ibid.*, Num. Jenn., No. 2; Duisburg, p. 230, DCIX, 2; P. and R., p. 139, No. 386; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 927.

Presented by the Medical Society of London, March 4, 1804. This also is no longer to be traced.

749. *Obverse.* An allegorical group.

*Reverse.* EDUARD JENNER, DOCTOR IN DE GENEESKUNDE, | GEBOREN DEN 17 MEY 1749 TE BERKLEY IN HET GRAAF | SCHAP GLOCESTER IN ENGELAND EN ALDAAR OVERLEDEN | DEN 26 JANUARIJ 1823. UITVINDER DER KOEPOKINENTING | IN HET JAAR 1775. DOCH EERST IN 1798 DOOR HEM | BEKEND GEMAAKT. Copper. By A. Bemme, at expense of H. Westhoff, Jr. Dirks, *Nederlandsche Penningen*, 1889, I, p. 169, No. 210.

750. *Obverse.* Between a rose bush and a cornucopia, an infant with rose in its hand points to its arm. At right of bush: L(00S) Inscription: EDUARD JENNER'S WOHLTHÄTIGE ENTDECKUNG Exergue: VOM 14 MAI | 1796

*Reverse.* ZUM | ANDENKEN | AN | ERHALTENEN | UND | MITGETHEILTEN | SCHUTZ | (a scroll) | GEREICHT VOM | DOCTOR BREMER | IN BERLIN | 1803 Silver. 16. 25 mm. Rudolphi, p. 82, No. 340; Kluyskens, II, p. 68, No. 3; *Ibid.*, Num. Jenn., No. 5; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 50, 1; Duisburg, p. 230, DCIX, 3; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 68, No. 786; P. and R., p. 141, No. 393; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 928.

In my collection.

751. As preceding, save upon reverse there follows after SCHUTZ:—, and after BERLIN:— | 8L. 6 GR. Silver. 16. 25 mm. Rudolphi, p. 82, No. 340; Kluyskens, Num. Jenn., No. 6; Duisburg, p. 230, DCIX, 3, note; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 68, No. 791; Bremer, *Die Kuhpocken*, Berlin, fig.; P. and R., p. 142, No. 394; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 929.

In my collection.

752. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath shoulder: F. LOOS Inscription: EDUARD JENNER ENTDECKER DER SHUTZIMPFUNG D. 14 MAI 1796

*Reverse.* An angel, from clouds, garlanding a cow, around which seven children are dancing. Legend: EHRE SEY GOTT - IN DER HÖHE Exergue: UND FREUDE | AUF ERDEN Silver, bronze. 23. 36 mm. Thick and thin planchet. Rudolphi, p. 82, No. 341; Kluyskens, II, p. 69, No. 4, fig.; *Ibid.*, Num. Jenn., No. 7; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 50, 3; Duisburg, p. 231, DCIX, 6; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 68, No. 788; P. and R., p. 140,



No. 387, fig.; Wroth, *Numis. Chronicle*, 3d Ser., VI, 1886, p. 303; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 930.

In the Government (Lee) and Oettinger Collections, and my own.

753. *Obverse* as preceding, save that engraver's name is in exergue.

*Reverse*. Hygieia, with serpent upon her right arm, protects by a shield bearing a cow, an infant against a flying demon. Legend: TRIUMPH! GETILGET IST DES SCHEUSALS LANGE WUTH. Silver, bronze, Berlin iron. 18. 28 mm. Rudolphi, p. 82, No. 342; Kluyskens, II, p. 69, No. 5; *Ibid.*, Num. Jenn., No. 13; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 50, 4; Duisburg, p. 231, DCIX, 7; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 68, No. 789; P. and R., p. 140, No. 388; Wroth, *Num. Chronicle*, 3d Ser., VI, 1886, p. 302; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 931.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own.

754. *Obverse*. A child, between a rose tree and the rising sun, exhibits its arm; at its feet a serpent. Legend: DANK DER GUTIGEN VORSEHUNG. Exergue: KRUGER.

*Reverse*. Within a pearled octagon: WOHL | THATIGE | ENTDECKUNG | DER | SCHUTZPOCKEN | DURCH | ED: JENNER. Silver. 20. 30 mm. Kluyskens, Num. Jenn., No. 8; Duisburg, p. 231, DCIX, 8; P. and R., p. 142, No. 397; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 932.

755. *Obverse*. Bust, facing, within palm branches. Inscription: EDWARD JENNER. To left: HAMEL ET LECOMPTE. Beneath: 1749 (the date of Jenner's birth.)

*Reverse*. Between laurel branches: MEDAILLE DE 1<sup>re</sup> CLASSE. Inscription: COMITE CENTRAL DE VACCINE DU DEPARTEMENT DU NORD. Silver. 25. 40 mm. Kluyskens, Num. Jenn., No. 9; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 50, 5; P. and R., p. 145, No. 416; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 933.

756. *Obverse* like preceding, but bust somewhat towards left, and on pedestal, on base of which the date.

*Reverse*. A laurel wreath, beneath which: MEDAILLE DE 2<sup>e</sup> CLASSE. Field vacant for name of recipient. P. and R., p. 146, No. 417, fig. of obv.; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 934.

757. *Obverse*. Bust, upon an oval shield, between two females holding over it a crown. Beneath, an elongated shield, upon which a cow, to right.

*Reverse*. Blank. Plaster of Paris. 24. 37 mm. Unique. By Charles Wiener of Brussels. Alvin, *Revue Belge de Num.*, April, 1888, p. 243; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, p. 935.

Reference to Jenner is also made upon the medal of Dr. Vrancken, of Antwerp, and the two of Dr. Sacco, of Milan, to be hereafter described. I possess, from a Spanish source, an engraving of the obverse of an additional Jenner medal, with cow-pox in the exergue. It may, however, have never been struck. Dr. Erastus Wilson of Havana is investigating the question.

Dr. J. W. T. Johnstone (—1848), of Madras.

758. *Obverse*. Crest (a winged spur), and scroll with motto: NUNQUAM NON PARATUS. Beneath, the staff of Aesculapius. Inscription: THE JOHNSTONE MEDAL 1848.

*Reverse*. PRESENTED | BY 91 SUBSCRIBERS & | WITH THE SANCTION OF | GOVERNMENT TO THE MOST | DESERVING STUDENT IN THE | MADRAS MEDICAL SCHOOL | IN GRATITUDE AND | AFFECTIONATE MEMORY OF | DR. J. W. T. JOHNSTONE | WHO DIED AT MADRAS ON THE 19 AUGUST | 1848. Copper. 24. 37 mm.

In the Government (Lee) collection.

Dr. William Keith (1802-1871), of Aberdeen.

759. *Obverse*. Head facing, and to right. Below, to left: J. S. & A. B. WYON. Inscription: WILLIAM KEITH. M. D. | \* 1802-1871 \*

*Reverse.* THE KEITH MEDAL | • ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY • Within field: AWARDED | TO |—| FOR PROFICIENCY IN | SURGERY | FOR THE COURSE Gold, bronze. 24. 38 mm. Cochran-Patrick, p. 162, No. 5.

In my collection.

Dr. Wm. Senhouse Kirkes (1820-1864), of London.

760. *Obverse.* Head to left. Beneath: J. S. & A. B. WYON. SC. Inscription: WILLIAM SENHOUSE KIRKES M.D. DIED 1864

*Reverse.* Two laurel branches tied by ribbon. Inscription, upon raised border: ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSP: | • FOR CLINICAL MEDICINE • Gold, bronze. 24. 37 mm.

In my collection.

Dr. Sir William Lawrence (1783-1867), of London.

761. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Beneath: A. B. WYON. Inscription: GULIELMUS LAWRENCE, BARONETUS. NAT: 1783 OB: 1867 (rosette).

*Reverse.* Between crossed laurel branches tied by ribbon, the hospital arms. Beneath, at left: J. S. & A. B. WYON. Inscription, upon raised border: S. BARTHOLOMEI HOSP. ET COLL. INST. 1123 (rosette) Upon rim, name of recipient and date (engraved). Gold, bronze. 24. 38 mm. Edge of reverse beaded. Cat. of medals of Royal Society of London, No. 40; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Feb., 1893, No. 2045.

In my collection, the gift of Dr. F. Parkes Weber of London. Conferred for excellence in medicine, surgery and midwifery.

I learn from Dr. Weber that a second medal of Dr. Lawrence, by A. Gilbert, R. A., is now being prepared.

Dr. John Coakley Lettsom (1744-1815), of London.

Founder of the Fothergill medal of the Medical Society of London, No. 642.

Dr. Karel von Linné (1707-1778), of Upsala, Sweden.

There are several British medals of Linnaeus. That of him and Cuvier, struck by the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland, will be described under France, Cuvier. Those of the Linnaean and Pharmaceutical Societies of London and the Liverpool Botanic Garden will be given in their respective places, and the others under Sweden.

Dr. Robert Liston (1794-1847), of London.

762. *Obverse.* Head to left. Beneath: L. C. WYON. Inscription: ROBERTUS LISTON. NAT: 1794. OB: 1847

*Reverse.* Palm leaves, above and below. CLINICES | CHIRURGICÆ | INTER ALUMNOS | COLL: UNIV: LOND: PERITISSIMO. Gold (value £8), bronze. 27. 42 mm. Annual, for original observations in surgery or pathology.

In the Government (Lee) collection.

Dr. David Livingstone (1813-1873), of Glasgow and Africa.

763. *Obverse.* Bust to right, three-quarters facing. Beneath: ALLAN WYON SC. Inscription: DAVID • LIVINGSTONE • BORN • BLANTYRE • 1813 • DIED • ILALA • 1873

*Reverse.* St. Paul preaching at Athens. Upon the side of the altar, partially concealed by his robe: ΝΩΤΩ | ΘΕΩ At right: A. WYON Exergue: ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΚΟΣΜΟΝ | ΑΠΑΝΤΑ Gold. Edge of obverse beaded.

Prize medal of the London Missionary Society. I owe an engraving of it to Mr. Arthur H. Lyell.

764. *Obverse.* Bust facing, and to right. Below, at left: A. B. WYON Inscription: DAVID LIVINGSTONE • BORN 1813 • DIED, ILLALA, 1873.

*Reverse.* Within crossed laurel branches: TO | THE GREAT | CHIEF | CHITAMBO | BY | ALLAN WYON | F.R.G.S. Inscription: PRESENTED IN MEMORY OF LIVINGSTONE THE NOBLE AND THE GOOD Exergue, a Maltese cross. Bronze. 21. 38 mm.

In the Oettinger collection.





THE BLUCHER AND VENEZUELAN COLUMBIAN MEDALS.



## THE VENEZUELAN COLUMBIAN MEDAL.

By the kindness of Mr. Robert Sneider, the well known Medallist and Designer, of New York,, we are enabled to give our readers an engraving of one of the best executed Columbian Medals which has yet been struck in this country. The preparation of the dies, as well as the design and striking of the Medals, was intrusted to Mr. Sneider by the authorities of the United States of Venezuela, for the purpose of commemorating the part taken by that nation in the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. The suggestions made to Mr. Sneider, in a letter from Señor P. Ezequiel Rogas, dated at Caracas, Feb. 18, 1893, which proposed that the obverse should bear a bust of the great discoverer and the reverse the national arms of Venezuela, were most happily carried out, and the workmanship is of the highest character, and most creditable to American numismatic art.

The obverse has a bust of Columbus, which follows the same original as that which served as a model for the "Milan Columbian," so-called, and of which we have previously given an engraving; it is from a relief in Genoa, Italy, and was on exhibition at Chicago. Beneath the bust are two anchors, the stocks appearing at the right and left near the shoulders of the bust, and their flukes, which approach each other diagonally, partly concealed by a scroll, which bears the word COLON. Just below the anchors, in very small letters, R. SNEIDER, N. Y. Above the bust is the legend IV CENTENARIO DEL DESCUBRIMIENTO DE AMERICA. [Fourth Centennial of the discovery of America.]

The reverse has the devices characteristic of the arms of Venezuela; at the top are seven symbolic stars, the centre one surrounded by rays; on the field immediately below the stars is the inscription in five lines, VENEZUELA | EN LA EXPOSICION | UNIVERSAL COLOMBINA | DE CHICAGO | 1893. [Venezuela in the Columbian Universal Exposition at Chicago 1893.] Below the inscription is the heraldic horse of the Republic, galloping to the right, unrestrained by bit or bridle, his head turned backward to the left; below the horse is a ribbon bearing the word LIBERTAD [Liberty]; its ends fall across the bases of two cornucopiae, nearly erect; over that at the left, is a large sheaf of wheat, and over the other a trophy of swords, banners, and a sprig of olive. These various devices have the same relative position as the charges on the Venezuelan arms, the national escutcheon being divided per fess, the chief per pale, with the sheaf on the dexter and the trophy on the sinister side, and the horse in base. Our engraving is phototyped from the original.

Mr. Sneider is to be congratulated on the spirited manner in which he has performed the duty intrusted to him, which his long experience has enabled him to do so successfully. He informs us that a few impressions remain, which can be obtained on application at his office, No. 145 Fulton Street, New York.

## THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION MEDAL.

THE controversy over the World's Fair Medal, it is reported, has at last been settled, by the adoption by Secretary Carlisle of a composite design; the reverse die is to be cut in accordance with the design of Mr. Charles E. Barber, designer for the Philadelphia Mint. St. Gaudens's original design, depicting the landing of Columbus, was accepted for the obverse.

The Barber design for the reverse of the medal in place of the rejected nude figure, it is stated, contains a shield with this inscription:—

"World's Columbian Exposition, in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus, MDCCCXCIII," and a place for the name of the recipient of the medal.

The shield is surmounted by a globe, at either side of which are female figures representing Fame. The figure at the right of the globe has a trumpet in one hand, and is proclaiming the award, and in the other hand she holds wreaths ready to present. That on the left has a tablet in her left hand, and in her right she holds a pen ready to inscribe the award as proclaimed. On either side of the shield are flaming torches, representing light or intelligence. Beneath the shield and partly hidden by it is the caravel, which is used to make a unity or completeness of ideal, an allegory—between the two sides of the medal, the one having the landing of Columbus, the other the above described design.

## THE HARVARD ELIOT MEDAL.

WE mentioned in the last number of the *Journal* that it was proposed to present to President Eliot, of Harvard University, Cambridge, a gold Medal, at the Commencement exercises in June, 1894, in commemoration of his having completed a term of twenty-five years as President of the University. This plan was successfully carried out, and at the recent Commencement the Medal was presented by Professor Norton, in behalf of the Alumni and other contributors to the plan; and the presentation address, with Pres. Eliot's response, were among the most interesting features of the week. The dies of the Medal were engraved by Tiffany & Co., of New York City.

The obverse bears the bust of Pres. Eliot, in profile to left, and wearing his academic robes; his head is bare. There is no legend, but on the field at the left, in two lines, is the date MDCCC | LXIX—that of his accession; and on the right, MDCCCL | XXXXIII—that of the completion of the period commemorated. The reverse has a close wreath of laurel, bound with bands of ribbon, enclosing the inscription in ten lines, CAROLO | GVILIELMO · ELIOT | VNIVERSITATIS | HARVARDIANAE | VICESIMVM · QVINTVM | IAM · ANNVM | PRAESIDI | OB SVMMA · EIVS · MERITA | A · MDCCCLXXXIII | ALVMNI [The Alumni of Har-

vard University to Charles William Eliot, now for twenty-five years President of Harvard University, in recognition of his distinguished services, 1894.] At the left of the inscription is a flaming torch, erect, on which hangs a scroll with the word VERI | TAS [Truth]—the motto of the University, and on the right a similar torch with a laurel wreath, the two designed to symbolize that diffusion of knowledge for which the College was founded.

An engraving of this Medal is given in the last number of the Harvard Monthly Magazine.

### RECENT RESTRIKE OF A CANADIAN TOKEN.

WE learn that the dies of the Halfpenny Token of the Copper Company of Upper Canada have recently been discovered in England, and it is with the utmost dissatisfaction that we have read an announcement of a dealer in that country, that they are now in his possession, and that he will strike twelve specimens in silver and fifty in bronze, at \$10 and \$5 respectively.

It is by such mercenary and much to be deplored proceedings as this, that the science is smirched, and suspicion unjustly cast upon it. It is detrimental to both the collector and the dealer. There are far too many pieces of this class circulating from cabinet to cabinet, and frequently through the medium of the auction room. It is true their character is sometimes plainly indicated, but they are often smuggled into the market without a word of comment, or described in terms purposely misleading. We are of the opinion that all those who value and esteem the science and desire to see its integrity and authenticity preserved, will carefully withhold their countenance from the proposed enterprise of Mr. J. Rochelle Thomas, and decline to purchase his "Brummagem" wares.

It is high time that a vigorous crusade was inaugurated against *all manner* of imitations, as well as those who exploit them; and complaisant dealers who accommodate owners by foisting their spurious pieces upon the market, should be promptly and determinedly frowned down. Surely the genuine and bona fide field is large enough to afford a profitable scope for reputable dealers.

### THE HUDSON BAY TOKENS.

[See *Journal*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 101.]

FOR a number of years the first specimen of the Hudson Bay Company's tokens that came to the knowledge of numismatists was the only one known. It was therefore classed as very rare or "unique." These tokens were issued in the "East Main district," as is indicated by the letters "E. M." on the reverse, a part of the country seldom or never visited by people from the outside world. Latterly explorers sent by the Geological Survey of Canada have penetrated into the inhospitable regions to the east of Hudson Bay, and at the request of numismatic friends, having searched for these tokens, have found and brought back numbers of them which have long lain unused in the Company's fort. This will account for the recent comparative abundance of these tokens without the necessity of supposing that there has been an issue of restrikes.

R. W. M<sup>c</sup>L.

## THE COIN CABINET AT THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

FEW of the visitors who were interested in coins failed to examine the splendid collection which was sent to the Columbian Exhibition from the United States Mint at Philadelphia. In all there were about 7,000 coins and 2,000 medals, and they were tastefully and conveniently arranged in handsome mahogany cases, which were placed in the Government Building. The cases and their doors which were used at the World's Fair were made from designs prepared at the Mint, and when the Exhibition closed they were returned to Philadelphia. Here advantage was taken of the opportunity given by their visit to Chicago, to rearrange the room devoted to their display, so that they may now be easily examined. Additional cases, some twenty-eight in all, were provided, and these have been placed about the front room, in the second story of the Mint. The form adopted shows an upright case against the wall, which rests on and unites with a broad, flat case supported from the floor. The doors and lids of these are of thick plate glass, sufficiently strong to resist a heavy weight or blow. Between each partition are the letters U S M in bronze, in monogram, and at the corners are bronze shields with the National coat-of-arms. In scroll designs, at the proper places, are inscriptions showing the nationality of the coins which are contained in the cases, with their dates of mintage. In the centre of the room is a large hexagonal case, made of the same material, and in the same general style, over which is suspended the old American eagle whose history is so long and closely connected with the Mint. "Old Pete," who had served as a model for the eagle on several of our National coins, had the freedom of the Mint, but his flying proclivities proved his death, for one day his wing was caught in the machinery, and he had to be killed.

At the eastern end of the cabinet is the office of the Curator, from which the whole room can be seen by the attendants, thus preventing danger of theft. Adjoining this office is a cabinet mentioned below, which contains the modern coins "of every country on the face of the globe."

Dr. R. A. McClure, the Curator, estimates the value of the collection at upwards of \$58,000. It was organized in 1838, and first recognized by an appropriation made by Congress in March, 1839. This was granted for "specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the Mint," and has been continued every year to the present time. The first appropriation was \$1,000, but subsequent ones have been only \$300, which is far too small in comparison with what it should be, but it has been judiciously expended, as the contents of the cases show. The officers are also on the watch for any rare coins or medals of special value which may chance to be sent in to be melted up, and many pieces of peculiar interest are to be found on the shelves which have thus been rescued from destruction. Many coins are also secured by means of exchanges with foreign Mints. The late Wm. E. DuBois, so long the Assayer of the Mint, was specially interested in the Cabinet, and to him, more than to any one else, was due its remarkable growth in many directions.<sup>1</sup> The Cabinet has been considerably increased since 1860, and again, since its exhibition at the Fair, quite a number of pieces have been presented to the collection.

An interesting feature of the room is found in the portraits of fourteen Directors and Superintendents of the Mint, from Rittenhouse to Bobysell, which include all

<sup>1</sup> See notice of Mr. DuBois in the *Journal*, XVI, pp. 45, 6.



who have had charge up to the present time, except Director Petit. A collection of Columbian stamps, mounted on aluminum, graces one corner. Each case and every coin is numbered, so that reference is easy. The numbering of the cases begins with the west end of the north row, which contains the money of the Greek Republics and the Grecian monarchies, Macedonia, Syria, etc. The lower portion of this case also has an exhibit of the coins of the Roman Republic before the time of Christ. The next case has 700 coins of the Roman Empire; next comes the coins of France, of the old German Empire, Austria, Spain, Portugal, etc. Here also are coins of Great Britain, some of which date back to the beginning of the Christian era. The fifth case has more German coins, with some Italian and Russian pieces. The sixth contains a number of ancient coins and some of later date, but all of special individual interest, having been grouped together on that account. Here is the little black Greek Lepton, about a fourth of an inch in diameter, weighing ten grains; and the card on which it is mounted bears the words "The Widow's Mite." This of course, is not the one which the meek woman cast into the treasury, but one of those in use at the time, which was found in Jerusalem near the Temple; the silver shekel of the Bible is also shown; among the rest is an ancient coin of Athens, very clearly cut; an oval Persian coin of 520 B. C., known as the Daric; a beautiful gold coin of Ptolemy Philadelphus, which also bears the head of Arsinoe; three coins of Cleopatra, side by side, one of which, a recent acquisition, has the head of the Egyptian queen on the obverse and that of Mark Antony on the reverse; then there are a number of the time of Edward the Confessor, cut in halves and quarters; the tiny gold coin, one thirty-second of a ducat of the free city of Nuremberg, which has an intrinsic value of about seven cents; bullet-shaped money of Siam, porcelain coins of the same nation, glass coins of the Arabian Caliphs, African copper ring money, a curious piece of Burmese money—an ordinary gravel stone, bound in brass—Indian beads or wampum, the large copper "Plate money" of Sweden, and many more, too numerous to mention.

Passing on, we find in regular order coins of the Netherlands, Belgium and Mexico; Central and South American coins; money from the West Indies; Hawaiian coins, and specimens of the issues of various Eastern nations. The next case displays the latest coins of all countries as alluded to above. In the tenth case, among the coins of Eastern Asia and the Pacific Islands, is the Japanese Oban, a gold coin in the form of an elliptical plate about four inches long; it has a smooth and polished surface, into which an inscription is burned with chemicals; its value is about \$75. Singular Chinese coins, "dirty looking old green things, resembling old hinges or pieces of brass and iron turned green by dampness, which are said to have been used a thousand years before Christ," are among the other pieces of interest shown. In this case are also British silver and copper tokens. The next case has the series of early American coins, the "Somer Island" or Bermuda coppers, the Granby coppers, the Fugios, etc., the Pine tree money, and the various Colonial and Continental issues, of which the Cabinet has a very fine collection. The next three cases are given to the United States coinage, and many of the private issues of the "Fortyniners" are included. Then follow Congressional, Presidential, Peace and Indian medals: miscellaneous medals, and badges are in the next. French, German, a set of 52 fine Russian Medals received from the Russian Centennial Commissioners in 1876, Spanish, and Reformation Medals succeed, and the eighteenth case has those

1 See *Journal*, XV, p. 40.

of the anti-Napoleonic alliance, the Washington series, etc., while those of the Roman Pontiffs, from Martin V, 1417, to Pius IX, 1878, occupy the next; the medals of the Roman series extend into the adjoining case beyond, which also has a collection of World's Fair medals and badges; other cases contain specimens of ores and minerals.

One small case in the Cabinet contains but a solitary coin; an inscription which lies beside it says that "this piece was struck in the Philadelphia Mint at least two thousand years ago." The "Philadelphia" is the ancient city of that name in Asia Minor, however, and some of our readers will no doubt recall, as we mention it, an article which appeared in the *Journal*, many years ago, from the pen of the late Wm. E. DuBois, in which he described this coin and its inscriptions,<sup>1</sup> with an accompanying illustration.

Interesting as are the contents of this valuable collection, of which we have given but a glimpse, that of the British Museum far surpasses it in extent and variety; every numismatist must join in the wish that the appropriation devoted to the increase of this most valuable department of the Mint—less than a dollar a day—might be greatly increased; surely the display here so freely offered is a sufficient defence of its *raison d'être*, as well as a most conspicuous example of the judicious care, the excellent judgment, and the wise supervision which this cabinet has received from its keepers, especially when we remember the very limited means placed at their disposal. Its value, as we have already stated, is estimated at about \$58,000, but this we believe represents merely the intrinsic value of the pieces; if it were offered for public competition, the prices which would be obtained for some of its rarities would surprise those who have shown so little interest in its growth. The watchful oversight which was given to the transfer of this cabinet from Philadelphia to Chicago and its return to its present quarters, is shown by the statement that the only piece missing, after its long journey, was a dime of 1893.

A writer in one of the Philadelphia papers, in speaking of what has been done to make the collection accessible to the public for inspection and study, soon after its return from Philadelphia to Chicago, says:—"Wherever the visitor turns he finds the subject prismatic with interest. Coins are the landmarks of history; and their surfaces of bronze, silver and gold reflect the life of a nation as truly as does its architecture, painting, or sculpture. Law, politics, religion, customs, art, science, is the language of coins."

### CHANGES IN MINT OFFICIALS.

MR. ROBERT E. PRESTON, who was an assistant to Mr. Leech, the late Director of the Mint, has been confirmed by the Senate as his successor, in spite of the opposition of "one or two crazy theorists who were displeased with Mr. Preston's refusal to make colored reports instead of true ones, during the famous silver fight." He comes into his office with the highest endorsements of his skill and his personal qualities. Dr. Eugene Townsend, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1877, and subsequently a physician in practice in Philadelphia for a few years, has been appointed Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint to succeed Mr. Bobyshell, and has assumed the duties of the office. He was born in Philadelphia in February, 1856, and has held office under President Cleveland's previous administration, in the Custom House in that city.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal*, VII, p. 57.

## THE BERLIN MEDAL TO BLUCHER.

THE interest in the Medals of Napoleon and those more or less closely related to that series, has experienced a somewhat similar revival to that which has recently arisen in reference to other matters relating to the career of that wonderful soldier, as instanced by the publication of so many memoirs on his life and campaigns. The current number of *The Cosmopolitan* has an interesting article, profusely illustrated, on certain rare Medals of Napoleon; by the kindness of Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., Boston and New York, publishers of the American edition of "The Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte, by Louis Antoine Fauvelet de Bourrienne," we are enabled to give an illustration of the Medal presented to Field Marshal von Blucher, Prince of Wahlstatt, by the citizens of Berlin, in 1816, after his return from the victory at Waterloo, to which his arrival with his column, anxiously looked for by Wellington — whose wish "Oh, that Blucher or night would come," will at once be recalled — signally contributed. Our engraving, which is executed on wood by Messrs. Kilburn & Cross, of Boston, with such skill that it closely resembles a phototype, will bear careful examination. It is a reproduction of the original steel engraving of Fairbairn, in the English edition published by Richard Bentley & Son, London, and we believe its appearance at this time will be a gratification to our readers. Bourrienne was for some time Private Secretary to the Emperor. He had been his school-mate and companion at Brienne; but notwithstanding his long and intimate connections with Napoleon, he deserted him in adversity, and was appointed Minister of State by Louis XVIII, after Waterloo.

The obverse has a spirited bust of the Field Marshal, in profile to left, wearing a cloak suggestive of the lion-skin of Hercules, symbolizing his prowess. On a border, separated from the field by a circle, is the legend in German text, *Dem Fürsten Blücher von Wahlstatt die Bürger Berlins im Jahr 1816* [The Citizens of Berlin to Prince Blucher von Wahlstatt, in the year 1816.] At the bottom, on a small shield, is a bear rampant. The reverse bears a portrait of the Marshal in uniform, nearly facing, and holding his chapeau in his right hand; he is riding to left on a prancing horse, with the word *VORWÄRTS* [Forward!] beneath. On a border separated from the field, as on the obverse, is a wreath of laurel, tied at the bottom and open at the top, having between the ends of the branches the date of the battle, which occurred 18 June, 1815.

There were three medals struck in honor of Blucher, — that by König, at the order of the city of Berlin, another the dies of which were engraved at one of the Royal Mints in Germany, and a third by Brandt. A medal very similar in style to that which we illustrate, was struck in honor of Wellington, an engraving of which by Fairbairn, is also given in Bourrienne's Memoirs.

MASONIC MEDALS.<sup>1</sup>

[Continued from Vol. xxviii, page 98.]

DCCCCLXV. Obverse, The square and compasses on a globe, showing the western hemisphere, over clouds; the moon at the right; above the globe is the letter G on a five-pointed star within a circle, from the circumference of which rays illumine the field; inscription, in a semi-circular line between the star and globe, A. L. G. D. G. A. D. U. [*A la gloire, etc.* To the glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe.] Reverse, On the field is the inscription in three lines, the first curving, SALUD. | FRATERNIDAD. | UNION. [Prosperity, Fraternity, Union.] Legend, separated from the field by a circle, R. E. A. TALL. COSMOPOLITAS and below, completing the circle, in smaller letters, • OR. DE GUADALAJARA 1876 E. V. • [Cosmopolitan Lodge of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Orient of Guadalajara, 1876, vulgar era.] A knob on the edge of the planchet at the top, pierced for the ribbon of the Lodge, which is crimson. Silver, gilt. Size 22.<sup>2</sup>

DCCCCLXVI. Obverse, An equilateral triangle in dead finish on a burnished field; inscription, in three lines, LOG. | SALOMON | N<sup>o</sup> 36. The points of the triangle extend to the outer edge of a circle slightly raised, also in dead finish, on which is the legend, on the left OR. DE; on the right GUADALAJARA and at the bottom 5631 [Orient of Guadalajara, 1871]. Reverse, A small circular domed temple, supported by three pillars and approached by seven steps, within a circle formed by a cable-tow having seven knots. No legend. Silver. Size 22 nearly.<sup>3</sup>

DCCCCLXVII. Obverse, On a planchet in form of a five-pointed star, with formal rays between the points, making a regular pentagon, is a double circle in which is the radiant letter G. Legend, between the circles, above, EUREKA N<sup>o</sup> 38 and below, completing the circle, GUADALAJARA On the upper point □; on that to the right, R and following on the others A A E [for Eureka Lodge, No. 38, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.] The points terminate

<sup>1</sup> I am under great obligations to Bro. J. W. Bastow of Guadalajara, Mexico, for assistance on the Mexican Masonics, especially in the explanation of some of the abbreviations. PENA, (the die cutter of several of these medals), should be spelled Peña. The word for Lodge (abbreviated L as on DCCCCLVIII) is usually *Logia*, not *Loge*. In DCCCCLIX, the abbreviations are for *Rita Nacional Mexicana*, which was established for political purposes in the time of Pres. Juarez. It was abolished at a meeting of the Grand Masonic Council at Lucerne, in 1875, or '76, and the members in Mexico have since generally affiliated with the Scottish Rite. In DCCCCLX for *Accepto* read *Aceptado*. In the following number for *Virtud* read *Virtud*. HA on this Medal is an abbreviation for *Hermana*, Sister, and the word "fraternal" should therefore be omitted, and *Sister* inserted before M. In DCCCCLXII the Lodge is "named for Rafael Riego, a noted Spanish Republican General, who was prominent in Spain about 1820 during the reign of Ferdinand VII, and was executed at Madrid a few years later." "DCCCCLXIII is undoubtedly silver; the dies were cut in San Francisco, and the Medals struck by a drop press in Mazatlan."

The original intention was to have the sunken tablet filled with red enamel, in imitation of a ribbon. Melchor Ocampo was a very prominent Liberal politician, who figured at the time of the Three Years' war, and previously, and who was assassinated at the instigation of the Clerical party, in 1860, the last year of that war of reform. The dies of DCCCCLXIV were cut in Guadalajara, by Moral, engraver in the Mint at that place.

<sup>2</sup> This Medal, an impression of which is in the Lawrence collection, I learn from Dr. Bastow, is rare.

<sup>3</sup> This is the Member's jewel of the Lodge named, and worn with a red ribbon, a loop and ring at top. An impression is in the Lawrence collection. The era used in obtaining the date is that employed in the Scottish rite, sometimes called, "Annus Hebraicus." By subtracting 3760 from the date on the Medal, 5631, we get the date given 1871, as the Year of our Lord. This will be correct for a Lodge founded after September of any year: if founded before that month, 3761 must be subtracted. I have been unable to ascertain the exact date of foundation, and this note applies to all similar cases.



in small balls. The reverse is plain for engraving. Size from point to point, 34; of central circle, 13. Silver or plated. Apparently a cast.<sup>1</sup>

DCCCCLXVIII. On a planchet in form of a five-pointed star—the points being nearly equilateral triangles on the circumference of a circle—is a double circle of dots, within which are the square and compasses enclosing the letter G. Legend, between the circles, CONST.: Y DIG.: □ LOS GIRONDINOS, N° 74 OR.: DE GUAD.: At the bottom, ★ 5640 ★ On the lower left point, R.: on the next above, E.: and A.: Y.: A.: on the others. [Regular or Constitutional and Worshipful Lodge "The Girondins" No. 74, Orient of Guadalajara, 1880.] A small triangle on each point with a ball at the apex, encloses each letter. Reverse, On a central circle a beehive with flowers and swarming bees. Legend, between the circles, A.: L.: G.: D.: G.: A.: D.: U.: and below, completing the circle, ★ S.: F.: B.: ★ [To the glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe: Wisdom, strength, beauty. *Sagesse*, etc.] On the points in triangles, as on obverse, beginning with the top, V.: P.: F.: Y.: R.: Silver. Size from point to point, 30; of circle, 17 nearly.<sup>2</sup>

DCCCCLXIX. Obverse, Between the two Masonic pillars, which are surmounted by globes, is a hexastyle domed temple approached by steps on its several sides; in front of the temple is a coffin with a skull on its top at the right. Legend, above, ★ RESP.: TALL.: ★ and below, completing the circle, HERRERA Y CAIRO N° 92. [Worshipful Lodge Herrera and Cairo, etc.] Milled border. Reverse, Between two sprigs of acacia (conventional) crossed at the bottom, the square and compasses, enclosing the letter G. Legend, above, OR.: DE GUADALAJARA. and below, ★ NBRE.: 24 DE 1881. ★ [Orient of Guadalajara, Nov. 24, 1894.] A chain of links surrounds the legend. Border milled; a loop is inserted on edge. Silver. Size 24.<sup>3</sup>

Masonic bijoux or members' jewels, from Mexico, are so rarely met with by collectors, that I mention the following: Two triangles, having their interiors cut out, interlaced, and forming a six-pointed star; on the left side of one, R.: □ REFORMA; on the right N.: 4. R.: E.: A.: A.: on the bottom, OR.: D. TOLUCA 5638. [Regular Lodge "Reform," No. 4. Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Orient of Toluca, 1878.] The letters are incused. The face of the other is roughened, and has no inscription, but a ring is attached to the upper bar, to which is suspended the sun, full face and surrounded by formal rays. This pendant is *struck*.<sup>4</sup> The reverse is entirely plain. A loop and ring at the top. Silver. Length of one side of triangle 32 nearly.

The following is also a member's badge struck from dies and cut out. An equilateral triangle, its edges raised and the sunken portion roughened: on the left side, R.: L.: LA ORIENTAL N° 19; on the right, OR.: DE MERIDA. On the bottom, ANO 5629.

<sup>1</sup> In the Lawrence collection. Worn with a light blue ribbon by a ring attached to the upper point. The □ contains .:

<sup>2</sup> This is apparently a cast, and the planchet sawed out; if struck, the dies were very shallow. In the Lawrence collection. Worn with a light blue ribbon. It is said to be very rare; the meaning of the abbreviations I have not certainly ascertained.

<sup>3</sup> In the Lawrence collection. Worn with a light blue ribbon.

<sup>4</sup> Lawrence collection. This is of very rude workmanship, except the pendant sun. The letter R is the abbreviation of *Respetable*, i. e., Regular or Worshipful. Toluca is a small town 40 miles southwest of the city of Mexico.

[Regular Lodge Oriental, No. 19, Orient of Merida, (founded in the) year 1869.] The E in DE shows weakness or imperfection in the die. In the centre of the triangle a star of five points, from which proceed six groups of formal rays, giving the effect of a six-pointed star with the triangle superimposed. At the top is a ring. This badge was worn by a red ribbon with two perpendicular stripes of black, and a clasp on which is incused, in two lines, EL RESPETO AL DERECHO | AGENO ES LA PAZ. [I read this somewhat freely "He adheres to the path of duty, regardless of ease."] Silver. Length from point to point of rays, 34 nearly; length of clasp, 26 nearly.<sup>1</sup>

There is in the Lawrence collection a curious circular badge, size 28; width of circle 6; the centre, size 16, is removed. On this band are various emblems of art and industry; at the top, two right hands joined; — and in groups passing around the circle, working-tools of various trades, those of Masonry — a level, plumb, line, trowel, gavel and mortar pail, at the bottom. Reverse. Plain. The material is silver, and there is a loop at the top for a ribbon. This is white, and is attached to a clasp, on which in three lines, the last in very small letters, EL RESPETO AL DERECHO | AGENO ES LA PAZ | JUAREZ, which is translated above. This is claimed to be the badge of some Lodge in Mexico, and is *struck*, but I have not identified it.

DCCCCLXX. Obverse, A fine naked bust of Juarez, in profile and facing observer's left. Under the decollation, small, T. DE LA PENA. Legend above, RESP.: □ BENITO JUAREZ N<sup>o</sup> 46 and below, OR.: DE MEXICO [Worshipful Lodge Benito Juarez, Orient of Mexico] three five-pointed stars at each end of the lower portion of the legend. Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing the radiant letter G. Legend above, R.: E.: A.: A.: and below, AGOSTO DE 1874 [Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, August, 1874.] Silver. Size 23.<sup>2</sup>

DCCCCLXXI. Obverse, The same design as the preceding, but from a different die. The letters are a trifle larger, and are of the style technically called "block" or "gothic," while on the preceding they are a "condensed Roman"; the number is 3 instead of 46, and there are other minute differences, perceptible only on close comparison; the differing numbers are, however, sufficient to distinguish the two. Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing G as on the preceding, but there are differences in the rays, and surrounding the device in small letters, R.: above, at the right, E.: at the left, and A.: on either side below, [Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite,] which are not placed around the rays in the preceding. Legend, above, ANO DE SU FUNDA.: 1874 ANO DE SU RESTAURA.: 1878 [Year of foundation, 1874; year of revival, 1878]; below, completing the circle, SIENDO SU VEN.: MAES.: E.: M.: Q.: H.: ERMILO G. CANTON [? Ermilo G. Canton being its Worshipful Master. I have not learned what the abbreviations signify.] Silver. Size 23. A small loop is usually attached to the top.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Merida is the capital city of Yucatan, where the Jesuit order is very powerful, and the Lodge was exposed to great opposition, which is possibly intimated in the motto on the clasp, a quotation which directly applies however to Juarez as appears from the next description.

<sup>2</sup> In the Lawrence collection.

<sup>3</sup> This and the preceding Medal by their legends sufficiently show their origin and purpose; the first probably commemorates the formation of the Lodge, and the second its revival, and perhaps its original number. A satisfactory history of Mexican Masonry is

Obverse, Naked bust of Juarez, with die-cutter's name below, as on the two preceding pieces. Legend, IMITAD A ESTE GRANDE HOMBRE [Imitate this great man.] Reverse, Plain. A loop at the top. Copper and probably other metals. Size 23.<sup>1</sup>

DCCCCLXXII. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing a radiant G, its beams extending beyond the implements into the field, the left arm of the square minutely subdivided. Legend, above, R. : □ ALBERTO PIKE N. : 55 and below, \* OR. : DE MEXICO 5636 \* [Worshipful Lodge Albert Pike, Orient of Mexico, 1876.] In the rays near the right point of the compasses, very small, PENA (die-cutter). Reverse, The inscription in eight lines, A. PIKE, | M. MOLINA, A. CHAVERO, | J. GONZALEZ, F. TRONCOSO, | M. ZAPIAIN, A. PIZA, S. ARTEAGA, | G. BAZ, B. JUAREZ, | F. YNIESTRA, A. ARROYO, | M. MACEDO, M. BAZ, | E. MARQUEZ. (Probably names of the Charter members.) A sprig of acacia at the bottom. A loop at the top of the planchet for a ring. Copper and probably silver. Size 24.<sup>2</sup>

[To be continued].

W. T. R. M.

### "MOHAMMEDAN DYNASTIES."

MR. TALCOTT WILLIAMS, in the last number of *Book News*, has the following notice of a recent work by a well known writer on Numismatics; anything which Mr. Lane-Poole contributes to our knowledge of Oriental coins is sure to be valuable.

MR. STANLEY LANE-POOLE has put every student of history, and more particularly the students of Moslem history, under immeasurable obligations by his "Mohammedan Dynasties." It brings together the genealogical tables which have appeared in the volumes he has published on the oriental coins of the British Museum, on which Mr. Lane-Poole is the greatest living authority. There are about six-score of these genealogies from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Each is preceded by a brief sketch, felicitously accurate in the few places where I am familiar with the original authorities, and I doubt not everywhere else. Mr. Lane-Poole has followed coins, rather than historians, where they disagree, which is right, and when Arab inscriptions are added some corrections will come. Here and there, as in his derivation of Murabit, one may not agree with him, preferring a less tropical origin; but his scholarship is as accurate as his range is vast. The book is one every public and college library ought to have as a matter of course. The questions it answers do not come up often; but when they do, no other book will.

yet to be written, but the same troubles between the different rites which have had so pernicious an effect on the Order in other countries, followed its introduction into Mexico, certainly since 1833, and during the next forty years. For the larger portion of that time, owing to the determined opposition of the Romish Church, many Lodges met secretly, or became dormant. What led to the closing, for a time, of this Lodge, I have not been able to ascertain, but it would probably be safe to attribute it to one of the two causes named. Juarez was President of the Mexican Republic, when it was invaded by Maximilian, and on the expulsion of the French was re-elected in 1867. He was born in 1807, and is said to have been of pure aboriginal stock. The Medal is in the Lawrence collection.

<sup>1</sup> While not even the name of Juarez appears on this

piece, which is in the Lawrence collection, nor any device of a Masonic character, there can be little doubt, when placed beside the three preceding pieces, that it had a similar origin; still we can hardly class it as a Masonic, with our present knowledge; it may be merely a medal struck for popular use, without reference to the Lodge bearing his name. I therefore do not number the piece in this Catalogue. Juarez appears to have been a member of the Lodge "Alberto Pike, No. 55," founded in 1876, as will be seen from DCCCCLXXII.

<sup>2</sup> The Lodge is evidently named in honor of Albert Pike, long a prominent officer in the Southern Jurisdiction of the A. and A. Scottish Rite in the United States. An impression is in the Lawrence collection. The □ has :. Its ribbon is white with perpendicular stripes of red, green and black near each edge.

## SOUDAN CURRENCY.

THE contribution below, substantially following an article in the *New York Sun*, which appeared some little time ago, is a good object lesson on what might be expected if the advocates of the compulsory purchase and free coinage of silver could have had their "swing."

IN the large Sultanate of Adamawa, in Central Soudan, the only currency in circulation is supplied by cowries—a well known small shell. The agents of the foreign powers who have been endeavoring to obtain a foothold there, complain of the dearth of the circulating medium, and say that commerce is greatly embarrassed by the scarcity. The Sultan has established a financial policy of his own, without regard to the laws of finance, in which he seems to be actuated by much the same principles as are the silver maniacs. His will is law, and he monopolizes the speculation in cowries. While supply and demand regulate the value of money as well as of other commodities in most countries, this is not the case in Adamawa. Curiously enough, when the shell supply is at its lowest ebb, the price is likely to fall far below par; in better times, when a goodly stream of shells is flowing from the public (or, in other words, the Sultan's) treasury, in exchange for all sorts of commodities, from rubber to donkeys, shells are quoted at a high premium.

All this is natural enough under the conditions imposed by the shrewd old potentate, who does as he pleases in Adamawa. What does he care for the natural laws of trade, and the teachings of the economists? He is a law to himself!

When his treasury is empty, and he wants to exchange the ostrich feathers, ivory, and other things he has packed away in his storehouses, for the cowries which European and other traders bring in bags and barrels to his trading posts on the Benue river, he fixes the price of cowries at a low figure; the edict goes forth that not a pound of produce can be sold to the traders except at prices based upon his low quotation of shells; but when the royal speculator has loaded up with money, and is ready to inflate the currency, he permits his dutiful subjects to pay him in produce a good round price for his shells. This action is even more disinterested than that of the silver miners of Colorado, who are willing that Congress should fix a price at which their product shall be forced upon the people, compelling its acceptance at par with gold; going farther than this dusky monarch, they are ready to legislate to force the government to buy the silver, whether it needs it or not, while the Sultan buys only when he chooses.

A while ago, the Royal Niger Company sent a boat-load of cowries to Yola, the Sultan's capital. When he heard of its arrival the edict went forth from the palace, and down went the price of cowries at once; the Company's agents decided, therefore, to dispense salt from their storehouse, instead of shells, in payment for their purchases. Whereupon the Sultan forbade his people to sell anything to the traders except for shells.

England, France and Germany are each striving to obtain the control of this rich little country, but they cannot agree as to which shall have the paramount power; when this is settled, and one or all are firmly rooted in the land, it is safe to say that the financial system of Adamawa will be so completely reconstructed that his Highness will not be able to recognize it.

T. S. B.



## BOOK NOTICES.

THE MONEY OF THE BIBLE ; ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS WOODCUTS AND FACSIMILE REPRESENTATIONS : BY GEORGE C. WILLIAMSON, D. LIT., MEM. NUM. SOC. LONDON. The Religious Tract Society, *London*, 96 pp., 12mo., cloth. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York, Chicago.

THE subject of Biblical Numismatics has been very thoroughly treated by writers of profound research and erudition, such as Madden, DeSaulcy, Spanheim and many others ; but the study, from its very nature, is a difficult one for the ordinary inquirer, necessitating as it does a thorough acquaintance with Hebrew and other ancient tongues. It is the design of this little compendium to place the leading features of the Jewish currency in such a form as to give an intelligible view to the student, who may lack the means or desire to obtain a deeper knowledge. This has been done before, and we may mention in particular the little sketch "Coins of the Bible," published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., for which there has been a larger demand in this country than any other like work ; yet the compilation of Mr. Williamson has many points of merit which entitle it to a large share of favor. The distinction between the uncoined and coined money is clearly shown, and the author explains the relative value of the different currencies as compared with modern standards, so far as possible, approximation being the only result obtainable. The illustrations are very useful, as showing the types and characters. The different coinages are described fully in connection with the events of their respective epochs, and a very interesting glimpse of concurrent history is given. Inasmuch as mediums of exchange in many forms are alluded to, throughout both the Old and New Testament, a knowledge of them must add immensely to the interest in studying these volumes, and when such information can be obtained in so concise and intelligible a way as this, it is certain that there is a field for all handbooks as well arranged and as clearly expressed as this little treatise.

THE VIRGINIA COINAGE. PROOF THAT IT WAS BY LEGISLATIVE AND ROYAL AUTHORITY. CHAS. T. TATMAN, AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SERIES, No. 2. *Worcester, Mass.*, 1894. 12 pp., 12mo., paper.

THIS is the second brochure contributed by the author to the American Numismatic Series, the first subject, "Coin Collecting," having been treated with marked ability. The Virginia Halfpence, so well known to collectors, have hitherto been assumed to have been a private coinage, tacitly permitted by the authorities, this view being taken by such writers as Crosby, Dickeson and Ruding. Mr. Tatman, not accepting their statements, searched the State Archives, with the result of unearthing an Act passed by the Virginia Legislature during the incumbency of Governor Botetourt (Nov., 1769), expressly authorizing a copper coinage, which Act was amended Feb. 1772, with reference to the quantity of the coins to be struck in and imported from England, these Acts being followed by a Proclamation by King George III, issued Nov. 16, 1774, confirming them, and defining their operation. Mr. Tatman has thus produced chapter and verse to show that the Virginia Halfpenny is a genuine official coin, and to him must properly be awarded the credit of the discovery.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## CLAMS AS CURRENCY.

THE people of Babylon, on the south shore of Long Island, have a peculiar Bank of their own, open for drafts to all its citizens, which are never protested; this Bank is rich in special deposits of a delicious variety of soft-shell *clams*, which find a ready market in the places of popular resort along the shore. The demand for the bivalves usually exceeds the supply, but when, some little time ago, a northerly gale pushed back the waters of the Atlantic to a greater distance than usual from the shore, new deposits were uncovered, and so abundant was the supply that for a day or two the clams were freely used as currency; they were traded in the stores for merchandise; they were given and received by "preachers, doctors and schoolmasters in lieu of salaries and fees, and when two diggers, somewhat hilarious over their prosperity, were arrested and sentenced to 'thirty dollars or thirty days,' they gravely offered clams in payment of their fines."

F. F.

## THE WESLEY MEDAL.

By the kindness of Major C. P. Nichols, of Springfield, Mass., we have received a description of the Wesley Medal, the dies of which were cut by Key, for which we asked in the April number. The obverse has a bust of Wesley to left, with W. H. KEY F under it, and the date 1866 below. The legend is as given by our correspondent in the January number (p. 69, last volume), but "The world is my Parish" *above* and "Founder of Methodism" *below*, which is just the reverse of that described. The reverse corresponds to the first description. The size is the same — 32, but the metal of that in Major Nichols's cabinet is bronze. He writes us that it is his impression that the Key medal was struck in several metals. No date was given as appearing on the type-metal impression found in the Indian battle ground, but while it is possible that the one examined at the West is an earlier piece, as suggested in the January article, we are inclined to believe, with our present knowledge, that the two are the same, and that the differences noted are due to an imperfect description of the first mentioned. We shall be glad of any further information, for if it can be shown that there are two so nearly alike, struck at different periods, it would be desirable to have the fact established.

## COIN SALES.

## CHAPMANS' SALES.

MAY 3 and 4, 1894, Messrs. S. H. & H. Chapman sold at the rooms of Messrs. Davis & Harvey, Philadelphia, several collections. The one formed by the late Thomas F. Collier, of New London, Ct., covered the first 532 lots of the Catalogue. The collection of Roman coins was remarkable in the representation of every Emperor of the Roman Empire to A. D. 585. Many were choice specimens. A few Greek coins preceded the Roman series. We note lot 9, Syracuse, Tetradrachm, fine, \$8. Of the Consular Denarii: Coelia, 1.90; Domitia, 2.10; Petillia, 2.30, and Sestia, 2.50 (nearly all fine), were the highest prices reached, the remainder selling chiefly within \$1, many between 50 and 60c. The Imperial: Cleopatra and M. Antonius, den., 11.50; Augustus, M. B. (dies on a large planchet), 6; Julia and Augustus, den., pierced, otherwise good, 8.25; Agrippa and Augustus, den., 22; Germanicus and Caligula, den., 5.50; Caligula, R. Head of Augustus, G. B., 6.25; another, with R. ADLOCVT COH. 6; Claudius, G. B., 7; Nero, G. B., 4; Vitellius, M. B., 6.25; Titus, R. Judaea Capta, G. B., 10; Julia, den., 6.25; Domitian, G. B., 10; Marciana, den., 14; Matidia, den., 10; Pertinax, den., 15; Didius Julianus, den., 15; Pescennius Niger, den., fair, 15; Diadumenianus, den., good, 4.10; Julia Paula, G. B., 6.75; Soemias, G. B., 5; Pupienus, G. B., 7.50; Diocletianus, den., 5.25; Dom. Domitianus, M. B., 9.50. With the exceptions noted the foregoing may be classed as fine, a few very fine. England: A Penny of Harold II, fine, 10; Henry VIII, base Shilling, v. fair, 5.25; Elizabeth, Shilling, v. fine, 4; Cromwell, do., do., 7.50; Geo. III, Northumberland Shil., unc., 6.50. American Colonial: Oak tree Shil., clipped, 7; another, fine, 12. Hard Times Tokens: Low, 23, 4; 27, 3; 28, 2.50; 29, 3.25; 76, 4; 91, 2.50. These specimens were generally fine.

The collection of the late Samuel Badlam, of Boston, Mass. embraced lots 533 to 911, which were for the most part common-place, and comprised the U. S. series, and an assortment of Foreign copper

and silver coins and medals, and was without a notably fine and rare piece. The highest figure reached was 8.25 for a Legion of Honor decoration of Napoleon I. Mr. Louis F. Drake of Cohocton, N. Y., was the next owner. Ancient Roman coins were represented, also Fractional Currency, and Half Cents, with none worthy of special note. The Siam Porcelain Tokens, covering lots 891 to 1083, 110 pieces, were a fine and remarkable collection. They were sold *en bloc* for \$100. The sale closed with the Numismatic Library of Mr. Charles T. Whitman of New York (late of Albany). We quote Burke, Orders of Knighthood, 15.50; Combe, Catalogue of the Ancient Coins in the Hunter Museum, 7; Dye's Coin Encyclopaedia, 5.25; Grueber, Roman Medallions, 4; Hedlinger, Medals with 40 plates, 7.50; Humphrey, Ancient Coins and Medals, illustrations in relief, 5.50; Millin, Medallic History of the French Revolution, Paris, 1806, 9.50; Ruding, 1840 Edition, 22.50; Snelling, Medallic History of England, 5; Wyatt, Memoirs of American Generals, 7.75.

MAY 17. Another sale by the Messrs. Chapman in Philadelphia, also at Davis & Harvey's, was of the collection of U. S. Coins, the property of E. S. Norris, Esq., of Boston. Numismatic treasures were not wanting in this sale. The most notable were 1857, proof set, \$32; 1858, 52.50. Dollars: 1794, one of the finest, 106; 1797, small letters on *rev.*, good, 6; 1836, Gobrecht, fine, 7.25; 1839, fine, 28; 1851, v. fine, 41; 1853, proof, slightly hay-marked, 10.25. Half Dollars: 1796, nearly fine, 73; 1797, v. fair, 25; 1802, v. fine, 8; 1815, v. good, 5.25. Quarter Dollars: 1796, about unc., 39.50; 1804, v. fine, 34; 1806, burnished, v. fine, 16; 1823 over '22, much worn (rarely found better), 41; 1824, v. fine, 10.25; 1853, without arrows, unc., 9; another, good, 4. Dimes: 1796, v. fine, 7; 1797, 6 stars facing, v. good, 11.50; 1798, v. good, 5.75; 1804, v. good, 21; 1809, fine, 24; 1828, small date, v. fine, 2.50; 1856, small date, proof, 2.62. Half Dimes: 1794, v. fine, 6.25; 1796, fine, 4.50; 1797, 15 stars, v. fine, 5.50; 1805, v. good, 5; 1860, stars, unc., 4.25. Trimes: 1855, proof, 3.75. The Cents were not much above ordinary. 1796 was fine, 6.75; 1799, v. dark, all parts distinct, 8.25; 1804, good, 7.50; 1813, a sharp impression, artificially colored, 11.50; 1817, 15 stars, v. fine, 3.25; 1825, unc., 4; 1829, v. fine, 4; 1839, Booby, unc., 4.50; 1841, unc., 5.50. Half Cents: 1794, v. fine, 6; 1796, poor, 11; 1836, proof, 31; 1849, small date, proof, with numerous small nicks, 28.25; 1852, proof, 10.25. Unimportant Foreign copper and silver coins, with a few medals, books and catalogues, made up the remainder of the sale. A copy of Crosby brought 9.25.

#### THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO'S SALES.

MAY 31. The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd, sold at the rooms of Daniel R. Kennedy, 59 Fifth Avenue, New York, Ancient and Modern Coins of China, the property of Mr. Henry Kingman, a resident of Tientsin, China; also the Cabinet of American Coins and Medals belonging to Mr. G. Wells Root, of Hartford, Conn., with supplementary invoices. No such line of Chinese coins was ever before offered in this country, while in Bridge, Weight, Pu and Razor (or Knife) money the array surpassed all records. Bridge money ranged chiefly from \$3 to 7; a choice example of Spade money, 2½ x 4½, brought 11.25; Pu money ranged for single fine specimens from \$1 to \$2; others, in lots, from 25c. to 50c. Razor shapes, the earliest, 3.25 to 6.25; others, in lots from 3 to 16, 25c. to 80c. each. Round money from B. C. 481 to 1861, various denominations up to 1000 Cash, from 20c. to \$2. Temple money, of which there was a most varied lot, ranged mostly from 1.10 to 4.50. The property of a Western collector contained some choice pieces, among them a rare New Jersey Cent, Maris 24R, in very good condition, 8; Lord Baltimore Groat, good but pierced, 11.25; a Sixpence of same, fine, 18; 1799 Cent, fine as to date, 9; Charles II, pattern Farthing, "Quatvor. Maria. Vindico." fine, 6; Commonwealth Crown, fine, 15; Penny of Charlemagne, fine, 4. Mr. Root had some exceptional specimens in his cabinet, and they brought unexpected prices. Some of them are: Vermont Cent, 1788, Crosby 2a, 9; Connecticut Cent, 1787, 33w, 11.25; another, 1787 C., 6M., 9.50; the three uncirculated partly bright. Cents: 1804, from the broken dies, very good, 14; 1806, about fine, 3; 1809, fine and sharp, 17.50, and a bargain; 1824, v. fine, 3.10; 1829, v. fine, 2.75. Dollars: 1839, v. fine, plugged, 20; 1851, proof, slightly impaired, 51; 1858, proof set (with O mint ½ dol.), 46.50. Various other Foreign coins and quite a line of medals, including Presidential, with many of Washington and Columbus, brought fair prices. The 690 lots realized \$1,489.30.

JUNE 26. The Scott Stamp & Coin Co. L'd, sold at the rooms of Mr. Kennedy, 5th Avenue, New York City, several collections, among which were a considerable number of the rarer pieces. Among the Foreign copper we note a ½ Real, 1813, in copper, of Mexico, bearing the head of Morelos or Villagran, fine, 1.50; Durango, ½ and ¼ Real of 1822, \$1 each. A 25 ctvo of Pres. Barrios of Salvador, 1861, in brass, 1.05. Barbadoes Farthing and Halfpenny of Moses Tolanto, 2.10 each, and a Halfpenny and Penny of Wm. Smith of Jamaica, both fine, 1.85 each; Thos. Lundie & M. Howard, good, 1.50 each. Trinidad, Half Stampee, by H. E. Rapsey, unc., 2.50. Canada: 1813, Trade & Nav. Farthing, good, 2.50; 1815, S. C. & C. R. For Public Accommodation, fine, 1.50; another, with R. Half penny token, \$1; 1831, Lauzon, a rare token for 4d., in lead, was a bargain at 13.50. U. S. Half Cent, 1841, fine, 15.50. Cents: 1793, Lib. cap, about good, 9.25; 1802, without stems, unc., dark green, 2.25; 1804, one of the most perfect specimens offered for years, 50; 1817, widest date, handsome olive, about unc., 2; 1820, small 8, unc., red, 2.10; 1824 over '22, unc., red, a great gem, 20.50; 1837, beaded hair cord, unc., red, 4; 1849, an exceptional specimen, chocolate shade, 2.65. Dollars: 1852, v. good, dent on edge, 31.50; 1854, about unc., 8.25; 1858, brilliant proof, 31.25. U. S. Gold Dollars: 1863, proof, 16.25; 1864, about unc., 16.50; 1865, unc., 11.50; 1875, about unc., 17.25. Quarter Eagles: 1796, no stars, good, 16; 1798, several scratches, otherwise fine, 15.50; 1806 over '04, good, 15.25. Half Eagles: 1823, v. fine, 15.25; 1825 over '21, unc., brilliant, 50.50. We believe this is the highest record for this

rare variety. 1826, fine, 32.75; 1834, old type, 21.50, also highest record we have noted. 1849, 2½ Mormon, fine, 16. 1834, Bechtler \$5, fine, 13.75. A Veteran's Badge N. Y. S. M. with bars for Yorktown 1862, and Chambersburg 1863, fine, \$9. The sale ended with U. S. Fractional Currency (for which good prices were paid), a \$1000 Montgomery note, fine, 27.75, and old newspapers which brought from 13 to 21c. each, in lots of 10 to 21. The 473 lots realized \$1,174.55.

## EDITORIAL.

THE present number begins another volume. As intimated in the last number, it is the intention of the publishers to add at least sixteen pages to the size of our volume during the year, and hereafter each number will contain at least 28 pages, and if sufficient encouragement is received, 32, as in the present issue. It is also our purpose to make the magazine more attractive than ever, whether in its typographic appearance, or what is more important, in its contents; illustrations of coins and medals will be given as frequently as possible, and the improved appearance of the present number, and the plate which accompanies it, will serve as an indication of what is contemplated for the future. As we have frequently stated in the past, the Editors will be glad to publish Notes or Queries on Numismatic points, and to give replies, when it is possible. We also invite contributions on the special subjects to which the *Journal* is devoted, from subscribers or any of our friends.

THE last number of the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* has an engraving of the recent Columbian Medal, which was struck by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and an illustration of which was given in the January number of the *Journal*. We notice that the editor of the *Revue* takes the same view as to the position of the Society's seal on the wreath, on the reverse, which we expressed. We are glad to have our opinion confirmed by so excellent authority.

## CURRENCY.

THE announcement in Tacoma of Geologist Turner's discovery that there is yellow gold in the stars, ought to interest people who have long had their doubts whether there's green cheese in the moon. — *New York World*.

A PENNY was recently found imbedded in the heart of a peach. This corroborates the claim of the Delaware growers that there's not much money in this business. — *Philadelphia Times*.

CARRIE. "May used to be fond of languages and used to say she hoped to marry some great linguist, and here she has gone and married old Rocksby Scadds."

MILLIE. "Then her hopes have been fulfilled. She has married money, and it can talk in all languages." — *New York Herald*.

### THE EAGLE ON OUR COINS.

THE story is told that when it was first proposed to place an eagle on our coins, as the national emblem, the suggestion was vigorously opposed by a Southern member of the House. He argued that as the eagle was the king of birds, it was an inappropriate emblem for a Republic. In response, Judge Thatcher playfully remarked that "perhaps a goose might satisfy the gentleman better, as it was humble and republican enough, while the goslings would serve for the subsidiary pieces." This reply created much amusement, and so irritated the Southerner that he challenged the judge to fight a duel. The latter declining, its bearer asked if he was content to be branded as a coward. "Certainly, if he pleases," replied Thatcher, "I always was one, and he knew it, or he never would have risked a challenge."